

WANTS TRUTH

Senator Smith Declares Cotton Estimates Are Erroneous.

HE ISSUES STATEMENT

Presents Statement from Principal Cotton Growing States, Refuting Department's Claim as to Probability of Record Breaking Crop--Previous Unprecedented.

Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, Friday spoke at length in the Senate in behalf of a resolution which he introduced, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture, if feasible, to issue a preliminary report upon the condition of the cotton crop, and to make the same public at the first possible moment.

Senator Smith contends that it is only fair to the Southern cotton farmers that the department issue a statement of the condition of the crop now in order to atone in some degree for the damage done to the farmer by the advance estimate on June 25. In this connection, the Senator read telegrams from the agricultural departments of the various States tending to prove that the Federal department's advance guess was heavily excessive.

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, supported Senator Smith by calling attention to the fact that the Federal department's pessimistic guesses as to the corn crop in the cotton States were corn in subject to very much the same influences as the cotton crop.

Senator Burton, of Ohio, a corn-growing State, endeavored to break the force of the South Carolinian's argument, but with no success, and also did Senator Burnham, of New Hampshire, a leading cotton mill State.

Senator Smith agreed to referring his resolution to the Senate committee on agriculture, if Senator Burnham, the chairman would promise to call the committee together at once to consider it. The chairman promised, and the committee voted to submit the matter to the Secretary of Agriculture, asking him to report, before the meeting of the Senate Saturday, whether or not the request made in Senator Smith's resolution is feasible.

Chairman Burnham and Senator Smith went to see Secretary Wilson and communicated to him the committee's wish and the Secretary promised to "talk with the boys" who make up the department's figures and let the Senate know. In the event of an unfavorable answer from the Secretary of Agriculture, the South Carolina Senator announces his intention to push his resolution with all his might.

Sen. Herburn who was in the chair when Senator Smith was speaking asked the latter if his resolution was offered as a substitute for the previous resolution, asking information as to the methods employed by the department of agriculture in making advance estimates. Senator Smith replied emphatically it was not and that he would press both resolutions separately.

Senator Smith said cotton dropped \$20 a bale on the strength of the Government's report of a 3,000,000-bale increase in this year's crop. "This estimate was made June 25," he declared, "before part of the crop was out of the ground."

He said he protested to Secretary Wilson and was informed the Secretary did not know the preliminary report had been issued and that it would not occur again. But on August 2, Senator Smith, added, another glowing preliminary report was issued.

"I should hate to draw, in the Senate of the United States," Senator Smith said, "the conclusions that I might feel might be drawn from this remarkable report of the agricultural department. Either the commissioners of all the cotton States, men right on the ground and familiar with conditions, are utterly mistaken or else the agricultural department is wrong in its deductions that there will be a record crop this year."

On account of his belief that the cotton growers of the South have been heavy losers by the guesswork advance crop estimates of the department of agriculture, Senator Smith issued the following statement intended to offset these enormous estimates as far as possible.

On July 3 the agricultural department issued its monthly crop report giving the condition of the growing cotton crop as 88.2 per cent of normal, as compared with 80 per cent as the average condition on June 25 during the past ten years. The number of acres to be harvested was estimated at 34,900,000.

The following language as reported by the press was used as a deduction from these two facts:

"The condition indicates a probable yield of 208.8 pounds per acre, which on 34,900,000 acres would mean 8,895,000,000 pounds, or 14,425,000 bales."

I saw the secretary of Agriculture and he informed me that any estimate as to the probable yield that have been issued from his department, based upon a condition report was without his knowledge or consent and would not occur again.

On August 2 the crop reporting bureau of the department of agriculture placed the condition of the crop from estimates gathered up to July 25 at 89.1 per cent of normal. An estimate was made upon this, but marked in the press reports "unofficial," that the probable yield would be 14,700,000 bales.

I introduced a resolution in the Senate requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish detailed information

tion as to the methods employed in ascertaining the condition of the growing crop, the names of the persons by states making the reports.

On August 15 I received the following telegram:

"Sumter, S. C. August 15, 1911. "The Hon. E. D. Smith, Washington, D. C.: Joint meeting Sumter Farmers' Union and Chamber of Commerce. Cotton situation discussed. From information cotton yield greatly overestimated. Drought unbroken. Deterioration rapid and general. Request you urge department of agriculture make immediate investigation and publish results."

E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union. A. W. Snell, R. I. Manning, Acting Chm Chamber of Commerce.

I took the matter up with the department of agriculture, and the assistant Secretary informed me that the department had been discussing the advisability of making arrangements for an inter-monthly report when the conditions were extraordinarily unusual, but that they were not prepared to do this work efficiently in this emergency; that it was only about ten days before they would issue their August cotton report.

In order to get the facts officially as near as possible, I saw a Senator from each of the nine principal cotton States and requested them to send the following telegram to the commissioners of agriculture of their respective States:

"Wire immediately what deterioration, if any, has taken place in condition of the crop in your State since July 25. Also give prospective yield for your State, this year as compared with last year."

The following replies have been received:

Jackson, Miss., August 15, 1911. Hon. John Sharp Williams, Washington, D. C.: Deterioration 20 per cent. Excessive rains. Orchard flow. Boll weevil and worms. Outlook not encouraging. A. E. Blakeslee.

Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1911. Hon. A. O. Bacon, Washington, D. C.: Deterioration of cotton since July 25 is at least 20 per cent. The yield comparison to last year about the same. T. G. Hudson.

Montgomery, Ala., August 15, 1911. Hon. J. H. Bankhead, Washington, D. C.: Deterioration since July 25 at least 15 per cent. Estimate the yield as compared with last year as 5 per cent greater. I. F. Kolb.

Austin, Texas, August 15, 1911. Hon. C. A. Culberson, Washington, D. C.: Your wire 15th. Slight deterioration in cotton crop since July 25. Prospects very slight increase, if any, in yield this year compared to last year. Ed R. Kone.

Little Rock, Ark., August 15, 1911. Hon. James P. Clark, Washington, D. C.: Cotton crop has slight depression since July 25, caused by rain. Inferior fruitage and lateness of plant will not give us a crop exceeding last year, notwithstanding fine appearance of stalk at this time. Clay Sloan.

Raleigh, N. C. August 15, 1911. Hon. Lee S. Overman, Washington, D. C.: Commissioner absent. No deterioration in cotton crop. Outlook for better yield than last year. Elias Carr.

Baton Rouge, La., August 15, 1911. Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Washington, D. C.: No reports of deterioration received since date mentioned, though the continued rains on prevalent might prove disastrous. The present outlook indicates a third more cotton than last year. E. O. Burner.

Oklahoma City, Okla., August 15, 1911. Hon. Robert L. Owens, Washington, D. C.: Practically no change in condition for cotton since July 25. Estimated yield this year 1,000,000 bales. G. T. Bryan.

Columbia, S. C. August 15, 1911. Hon. E. D. Smith, Washington, D. C.: Yours even date. Our crop now in the midst of crucial period. In certain sections deterioration rapid and heavy. In others none. Condition not as good as on July 25. Until end of August would not care to venture prediction as to total production. If no adverse conditions in three weeks this State's crop will be about an average crop. E. J. Watson.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, according to the commissioners of agriculture of the States of Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi the yield will probably be no greater than last year.

In Alabama deterioration since July 25 to August 15 has been 15 per cent, and with present prospects the yield will only be 5 per cent greater than last year.

From North Carolina the report does not come from the commissioner. The increase if any is not indicated.

From Louisiana the report is to the effect that the crop would be a third greater than last year. Louisiana made last year according to the department, 256,375 bales.

From Oklahoma the report is to the effect that they will make 1,000,000 bales. Oklahoma made last year according to the department, 955,951 bales.

From South Carolina the report is that if conditions remain practically the same the yield will be about an average crop. The conclusion therefore, from these reports would seem to be, taking the increase of Oklahoma, Louisiana and North Carolina and Alabama, not exceeding 1,000,000 bales.

The conclusion drawn from these reports are widely at variance with the preliminary crop estimate made by the department of agriculture.

The stock of cotton on hand is, perhaps, the smallest in more than a decade. Were there to be an unusually large crop, the world has need for every pound of it at a much higher

VETO WOOL BILL

President Taft Bases Refusal to Approve It on His Party's Platform.

WAIT ON TARIFF BOARD

Reading of the President's Special Message Followed by Chairman Underwood's Announcement of Motion to Pass the Measure Over the President's Veto.

Republican applause, which greeted President Taft's veto of the wool bill, was followed by outbursts of Democratic cheers, when Majority Leader Underwood announced that he would call up the bill and move its passage over the veto.

The President's veto message reached the House Thursday while the roll was being called on Mr. Underwood's motion to consider in the House Senate amendments to the free list bill. When the conference room on that bill, in its final legislative stage, was announced, the reading of the President's message was begun, each member following the reading closely. When the reading was concluded, Mr. Underwood arose:

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I do not desire to ask that this message from the President be referred to the committee on ways and means. I ask that it lie on the Speaker's table, and give notice that I will call up the bill to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal and move to pass it over the President's veto."

Cheers and shouts from the Democratic members greeted this announcement. Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, when quiet was restored, asked consent to incorporate in the Record a portion of President Taft's speech, in which he described the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as "indefensible."

Republican Leader Mann asked consent to incorporate the Winona speech. The Democratic majority will make a determined effort to pass the bill over the President's veto. Representative Mann and other Republicans expressed a belief that this would be impossible. The bill, however, was signed Thursday night by Vice President Sherman and Speaker Clark.

President Taft, in carrying out his threat to veto the wool tariff bill in a special message to the House of Representatives, said the bill was not in harmony with the platform on which he was elected, and that the American people are deeply impressed with the conviction that the interest of the consuming public can be properly served only by revising one schedule at a time, and then upon "accurate and scientific information."

After promising that the tariff board will be ready to report in December, the President argues that failure of the present bill should not be regarded therefore, as taking away the only chance for revision by this Congress. The message was accepted as an indication that no tariff bill prepared in the advance of a report of the tariff board upon schedules effected will be signed by the President.

TERRIBLE FLORIDA TRAGEDY.

Escaped Convict Soots a Woman and Son and Is Shot.

News of a tragedy in Lee County, Florida on Saturday night, resulting in the death of Mrs. Weeks, the wife of the postmaster in a small town, and Willie Williams, an escaped convict, and the serious injury to the son of Mrs. Williams, a double murderer, escaped from the convict farm with three other life termers and went to Weeks' home. Mrs. Weeks went to the door in response to the knock, and Williams opened fire, killing her. Her son was awakened and ran to the door and also was shot.

He crawled back to his room and secured a revolver and shot Williams. The others fled, leaving Williams on the ground where he remained until noon Sunday, when Weeks returned and found his wife dead and his son unconscious. Later Williams died.

HELD UP ON COUNTRY ROAD.

Aged Man Attacked and Robbed by Known Parties.

Henry Garland, an old man, who lives near the mineral spring, just out of Darlington was attacked Tuesday night two miles south of town and severely bruised, and his assailant made away with \$4.90, which he had on his person. It was about dark and Mr. Garland noticed his mule shy in the road and was in the act of urging the animal on when some one struck him in the back of the head. He did not know any more until about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, when he was found by an old negro who knew him and who carried him home in a semi-conscious condition. He is out, but is suffering considerable pain. No arrests have been made.

Bleas's Pardoning Record.

Governor Bleas holds the championship as a pardoner of criminals. Since assuming office the governor has extended clemency in 215 cases as follows: Paroles, 114; pardons, 102.

er price than they are now offering and I hope the farmers will see to it that they shall not be deceived and led into sacrificing their cotton by these reports.

Agree among yourselves what you are willing to take, and stand by that price.

TAFT GETS ACTIVE

TRYING TO FIND OUT SECRETLY HOW HE STANDS.

The President's Secretary is Conducting an Extensive Campaign for His Re-election.

According to information published in Chicago, there has been brought to light an extensive campaign conducted in secrecy from the White House and other Federal offices in Washington in behalf of President Taft's candidacy for reelection in 1912. Charles D. Hillis, secretary to the President, and George C. Rankin, who is a national receiver, are said to have sent out a large number of confidential letters in the nature of inquiries concerning popular sentiment upon the President and his administration.

Each letter sent out by Mr. Hillis, upon White House stationery, contains enclosed another communication which in detail sets forth all of the claims of achievements under President Taft's regime. The enclosure is a copy of a letter sent by the President's secretary some time ago to Frank T. Marshall, of Topeka, Kan. The document is looked on as the first political communication of the coming campaign and furnishes the basis for arguments to be made for President Taft next year.

The text of the letter is as follows: The White House, Washington, D. C., Confidential, August 9, 1911. My dear Sir: I should be very glad to have you write me your estimate of the work of the present administration, and to have you give me a frank statement as to the sentiment of the people in general and the Republicans in particular, with respect to the course of the President. Such a letter would be treated as confidential unless you wish that it should be latter utilized by some reputable newspaper engaged in endeavoring to sense the situation.

"I have recently had occasion to write a friend in Topeka, and am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of this letter in order that you may have my personal point of view. Sincerely yours, Charles D. Hillis."

In Mr. Rankin's letter, he says in part: "To an Illinois man up a tree, a long distance from home, the political situation in the States does not appear encouraging. With best intentions, may I inquire as to your candid views on this subject."

WHAT IS PELLAGRA.

Is the Strange Disease Contagious or Is It Not?

The disease pellagra which is becoming more and more prevalent baffles the skill of physicians and known materia medica.

"In a recent review given this disease, South Carolina is reported to have nearly twice as many cases as any of the other States. This may, or may not be true; at any rate it is certainly on the increase and is a much dreaded disease.

"Some of the physicians of the country are treating pellagra with the arsenical compound discovered by the German Scientist, Dr. Erlich, which has aroused such interest in the medical world—the so-called 606. The result so far has not demonstrated conclusively the efficacy of its remedy but when prescribed in the early stages of the disease an improvement is noted in the patient.

"Neither has there been any satisfactory explanation as to the cause of pellagra. A recent theory is that corn whiskey distilled from spoiled corn is a prolific source of the disease, another, and one which is most generally accepted is that it is communicated by flies. This calls for more carefulness in keeping clear of flies.

"The majority of physicians are uncertain as to whether or not pellagra is a contagious or infectious disease. Johns Hopkins believes that it is certainly infectious if not contagious. However, undertakers have made up their minds that it is communicable, and they are now taking care to handle the bodies of those dying from pellagra with rubber gloves.

"One of the principal reasons for believing pellagra to be contagious is that several cases have been known to break out in the same family; indeed it is seldom that it confines itself to one person in the family or neighborhood.

"We have recently read a letter from Johns Hopkins in which the statement is made that they believe that Dr. Babcock, of Columbia knows as much about pellagra as any one in America."

CURE FOR PELLAGRA.

Clinton Physician Claims to Cure This Disease.

Everybody ought to feel an interest in Mr. Demmond's pellagra cure, as there are several cases in and near Clinton which have been cured, we learn. Hearing of the case of a lady friend near this city who was said to have been cured of this dread disease, we called her up over the phone and asked her if such were the case. She replied that it was true; that her disease was pronounced pellagra by two physicians who treated her for it, but she finally went to Mr. Demmond and procured some of the medicine and in four days' time she felt as well as she ever felt in her life, and that she considers herself entirely cured. Now, for the sake of suffering humanity, Mr. Demmond ought to be encouraged; and the doctors ought to give his remedy a trial.

Turns Rapist Loose.

Raney Chavers who was convicted in Kershaw county in 1905 on the charge of rape and sentenced to ten years in the State penitentiary has been paroled by Governor Bleas during his good behavior.

FIGHT FOR PURE FOOD

NOT WELL SUPPORTED BY SECRETARY WILSON.

Dr. Wiley Hampered, and Tells of Opposition to His Assistant and Solicitor McCabe.

According to information published in Chicago, there has been brought to light an extensive campaign conducted in secrecy from the White House and other Federal offices in Washington in behalf of President Taft's candidacy for reelection in 1912. Charles D. Hillis, secretary to the President, and George C. Rankin, who is a national receiver, are said to have sent out a large number of confidential letters in the nature of inquiries concerning popular sentiment upon the President and his administration.

Overruled in over two thirds of the cases he has brought before the food and drug inspection board, composed of these two men and himself, he declared that he had found it useless to appeal to Secretary Wilson and had not even received an answer to one of the most important appeals he had made to the Secretary.

Dr. Wiley, summoned before the committee to tell of his connection with the employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby on an alleged illegal contract, gave to the committee the most illuminating information that has been developed in the investigation now being made into the agricultural department.

He testified he had never received the letter from Dr. Rusby, which was used by the personnel board to prove that he knew about the Rusby contract. He said that in using this letter, the personnel board had omitted its most essential portion, namely, the statement by Dr. Rusby that "we have agreed upon the following arrangement as fair and satisfactory, if approved by the department."

Dr. Wiley stated that Solicitor McCabe held the decisive vote on the board of food and drug inspection. When Dr. Wiley and Dr. Dunlap disagreed on questions of chemistry, it was Solicitor McCabe who decided whether a prosecution should be made. In fully one hundred cases, said Dr. Wiley, where he and Dr. Dunlap had voted together and Solicitor McCabe had disagreed with them, Dr. Dunlap changed his vote to agree with Mr. McCabe.

"Did you ever appeal from these decisions?" he was asked.

"I found it useless to appeal," Dr. Wiley answered, "for the Secretary invariably upheld the decision of the board."

In two cases he did appeal, he added, where he thought public health was "seriously menaced." One of these involved the labelling of gluten flour, the food of diabetes patients. The board's decision he believed, left physicians without sufficient information as to the exact contents and strength of the flour. In this case the secretary "aid the board."

The other case involved the labelling of fruits and fruit products which contained sulphur dioxides. This subject is now before the Remsen pure food referee board, composed of three cabinet members, Secretaries MacVeigh, Wilson, and Nagel, decided that the manufacturers could continue to use the sulphuring process if the fact was made clear on the label.

Dr. Wiley left the agricultural department one day at four o'clock to go to Boston. Between that time and 4:30, when the department closed, a special meeting of the board of food and drug inspection had been called, and acting as chairman, said Dr. Dunlap, learned of the action, said Dr. Dunlap, acting as chairman was made overruling the "three Secretaries" board, and permitting the manufacturers to use the sulphuring process without publishing the fact on their labels.

As soon as he reached Washington and learned of the action, said Dr. Wiley, he wrote to Secretary Wilson, appealing to him from the decision, and declaring that the health of the public, particularly of invalids, to whom fruit juices are often prescribed, was seriously threatened by the decision and the board of drug and food inspection had no right to overrule the three secretaries.

"What was Secretary Wilson's answer?" asked Representative Ford, who conducted the questioning of the Moss committee.

"I never received any answer," replied Dr. Wiley.

NEGRO'S SLAYERS UNKNOWN

Jury Don't Know Who Did the Brutal Burning of the Men.

The authorities at Coatsville, Pa., are having trouble in apprehending the men who burned the negro at the stake last Sunday night. The coroner's jury which has been investigating the lynching of Zeck Walker, the negro who shot and killed Ed Rice, rendered its verdict Wednesday night. Notwithstanding the more than a thousand persons were in the mob that dragged Walker from the hospital and threw his body upon the pile of hay and fence rails, which was fired by the mob, not a name is mentioned by the jurors. The verdict was that the crime was committed by persons unknown.

Money in Peaches.

The State says "Col. R. B. Watson of Ridge Spring was the city recently looking hale and hearty. He was in fine spirits and talked interestingly of his success this year in marketing peaches grown in his orchards. He says from less than 25 acres he has already made a clear profit of \$12,000. In all of his shipments he did not lose a single bushel of peaches.

Two Hundred Marshall Shot.

Two hundred armed men, with track dogs, are scouring the woods across the Chattahoochee River, in Florida, in searching for Charles West, a negro, who shot and killed Marshall Newberry, of Donaldville, Ga., while resisting arrest for wife-beating.

Two Blown to Pieces.

Two men were blown to pieces in a powder mill explosion at Caresona, a few miles from Pottsville, Pa.

STOLE A MARCH

Regular Republicans Leave Senate Chamber Putting the Democrats in Complete Control.

Democrats Pass the Cotton Bill Despite Rage of the Insurgents, who Charge Treason on the Part of the Regular Wing of Their Party.

A shrewd move by the regular Republicans, as unexpected as it was effected, Thursday suddenly threw the Democrats into complete control of the Senate in their own right and forced them absolutely to abandon their coalition with the progressive Republicans. Out of the chaos and the uproar, came a bill to revise the cotton schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

It was the bill as passed by the House, but saddled with amendments to revise the iron and steel, the cotton machinery and chemical schedules of the tariff law, coupled with a provision for reciprocal free trade in bituminous coal across the Canadian border. Democratic votes alone were cast in favor of the bill. The regular Republicans absented themselves, deliberately, from the Chamber.

The insurgents, taken completely by surprise, were thrown into a rage. Alternately they denounced what they termed the treason of the Democrats and inveigled against the Regular Republicans for the part they had played in the new combination, which had brought about a revolution in the Senate as startling and sensational as the coalition which earlier had robbed the regular Republicans of their supremacy in the Senate.

The insurgents invoked all-but-forgotten rules in an effort to stop votes. The insurgents charged that the Democrats had broken faith, although in caucus Wednesday night the latter had determined to carry through an insurgent-Democratic programme on the cotton bill, which would have included the adoption of a LaFollette substitute for the House measure. They insisted the Democrats had entered into an agreement or understanding with the regulars to leave the progressives in the lurch.

Whatever the agreement, whatever the understanding the results accomplished were both definite and decisive. The Democrats found themselves in a position where for the sake of party consistency they had to disregard completely their previous arrangements with the insurgents. This arrangement was based upon the belief that the House bill would be defeated and then the Democrats and insurgents would combine to pass a LaFollette measure, just what was done with the wool schedule.

The regular Republicans made no attempt to conceal their delight at having put the insurgents in a position where they were compelled to vote against cotton revision at this time. Senator Cummins rallied his insurgent comrades to vote against his own amendment for an iron and steel revision, when the amendment was offered by Senator Bacon. Senator Bristow helped to defeat his own amendment for a revision of the sugar schedule, when it was offered in his absence by Senator Jones, of Washington.

Progressive Republican Leader LaFollette declared it was impossible for the insurgents to vote for the democratic bill, while the Democrats had agreed that if their bill was defeated they would be willing to support the LaFollette measure. As the progress of votes showed that the Democrats had been given a clear majority by the absence of the regular Republicans, the insurgents set out to get a vote on the LaFollette compromise bill, which, it had been expected, would be adopted in place of the House bill.

Senator LaFollette finally offered his bill as a substitute for the House bill and amendments that had been added to it. The LaFollette substitute secured no votes, however, but those of insurgents. Then came the final vote on the House cotton bill. Only the Democrats voted for it, but as the roll call progressed it became apparent that many were absent or not voting, slipping back into the cloak rooms before their names were reached. Those who kept track of the vote realized that the cotton bill had received a favorable vote—29 to 19.

TRAILED BY BLOOD-HOUNDS.

Went Straight From Scene to the House of Suspect.

The bloodhounds from the County chaingang reached St. George three hours after the dastard attempt was made by some one a little after ten o'clock on Tuesday night to assault a lady in her bed room in that town, and was carried immediately near the window from which the suspect leaped after having been frightened by the screams of the woman. Little difficulty was had in getting the trail, led by a circuitous route to the home of the negro, who had been previously apprehended and lodged in jail. After having reached the home of the negro the dogs then trailed to the jail where the negro had been previously taken. The Sheriff would not open the doors of the jail for the dogs to enter because of the possibility that the negro would fall into unofficial hands and be roughly dealt with.

GOOD SNAKE STORY.

How a Frog Prevented a Snake Eating Him Alive.

The New York World says Thomas Brown of Boyd street, Stapleton, and William Lockman of Sherman street, New Brighton, both printers, went for a stroll in the Silver Lake woods Tuesday morning. They noticed a commotion in the path ahead. A three-foot striped adder and a large bullfrog were engaged in a mortal scrap.

The adder was trying to grip the frog sidewise and swallow it whole. The frog was a master of stonewall. It held its head with the piece of twig, which it held with the ends extending on each side. The adder could not take in a six-inch frog, but it could not take in a six-inch stick. The frog, its bulging eyes expanding and its breast heaving, kept turning, while the adder circled, waiting for an opening.

When the combat had lasted an hour, and the frog was getting worsted, the men killed the snake. Lockman has the bullfrog alive as a souvenir; Brown has the body of the snake, which he will have stuffed.

To Arrest Lynchers.

Quick justice will be meted out to those responsible for the burning of the negro Ezekial Walker, at Coatsville Sunday says a Philadelphia dispatch. The state troops that were ordered out are provided with 150 "John Doe" warrants for the arrest of lynchers.

Proved Fatal Mixture.

James Conyer, an industrious, well-to-do and honest negro, of Pine-wed, died from ptomaine poisoning, produced from the effects of a surf-net of catfish stew and buttermilk. Prompt medical attention was unavailing and death ensued.

REFORM NEEDED

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES ARE ON THE INCREASE.

Colonel August Kohn, of Columbia. Suggests a Safe and Sane Campaign in This State.

Col. August Kohn writes as follows to The News and Courier from Columbia: A day does not pass that does not give occasion for a funeral notice as a result of an automobile accident. The New York papers record several accidents a day.

"With the increasing use of automobiles in this State it may be a good idea to have an early start in a 'safe and sane' campaign. In New York city the pedestrian is given a chance for his life—that's about all. There is no need for legislation, as there is now ample law on the books. All that is wanted is an enforcement of the existing laws. Every city and town has a law against speeding and, while it may not be known, there is a State law against fast driving.

In effect the main features of the present law read: Section 591. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper at the time and place, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway, and its condition, or so as to endanger life, limb or property of any person or in any event at a greater rate than fifteen miles an hour, subject, however to the provisions of Sections 592 to 598 inclusive.

Section 592. "Upon approaching a crossing of interest, public highway, or a bridge, or a sharp curve or a steep descent, bridge, curve or descent, a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control, and operate it at the rate of speed no greater than six miles an hour, and in no event greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic then on such highway and the safety of the public."

Other sections relate to cars stopping upon signal. The automobile clubs and organizations cannot take up and encourage anything that will do the automobilist as much good as to discourage speeding and fast driving. Reckless driving is not general among automobilists, but the many will suffer the few if the "safe and sane" idea is not impressed.

At a recent term of the Court in Spartanburg the grand jury in its presentment to Judge Watts said: "We desire to call the attention of the owners and drivers of automobiles and other motor driven machines to the law regulating their operation on the public roads. In no case are they allowed to run more than fifteen miles an hour, and on curves, bridges, etc., the rate of speed is limited to six miles an hour. We believe many violations of the law are from thoughtlessness, but the danger of accidents is very great, and we call upon all officers of the law to enforce same in the interest of the public safety.

"It has also been called to our attention that a great many automobiles and motorcycles are being operated in this country without having such motor registered in accordance with the law, and by not having such number placed on the rear of said machine in a conspicuous place, with the name of the county in which said motor vehicle is registered."

These are the beginnings of damage suits and extreme legislation: Some months ago there was in Columbia a break-neck automobile race. A fine young man from Greenwood was injured in the preliminary spin. He is now dead as a result of the accident by which his back was injured.

It may be locking the door after the horse is out, but some one will, no doubt, propose a statute, at the next session of the General Assembly, outlawing speed and endurance contests with automobiles. Benj. Briscoe and other leading automobilist argue that nothing is now to be gained by such contests and that they should be discouraged.

Automobilists generally should suppress the speed mania and it is best for it to be done by those interested in the new motor machines.

Pellagra Can Be Cured.

Pellagra can be cured. That fact has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt by E. W. Demmond, of Belton. He was dying of pellagra and cured himself. Since that time he has treated more than one hundred cases with results that are nothing less than marvellous. His discovery is the most discussed subject in the Piedmont section today.

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